

Remarks/Arguments

Reconsideration of this application is requested.

The Examiner has objected to the drawings. Some of the Examiner's objections to the drawings were overcome by correcting Fig. 7. Would the Examiner please approve the corrections to Fig. 7 incorporating all of the corrections that were made. The remainder of the Examiner's objections to the drawings have been overcome by Applicant's amendment to the specification.

The Examiner has objected to the specification. Applicant has amended the specification to overcome the Examiner's objections.

Claims 2, 4, 12-20, 23-28, and 34-35 have been cancelled.

Claims 1-3, 5, 6, 12, 17, and 23-27 have been rejected by the Examiner under 35 USC §102(b) as being clearly anticipated by either Belson et al. (3,644,806) or Riley (3,917,048) or Condo (4,971,466).

Belson discloses the following in column 1, lines 8-34:

"The vast amount of printed output generated by today's high-speed computers has created a demand for ever faster printer devices. Traditionally, these devices print a line and then advance the paper one or more lines and print another line. Ideally, consecutive lines should be identically spaced with characters, all of which are not simultaneously printed, in a straight line. To speed operation, each line must be printed and the paper transported between printed lines as rapidly as possible.

One traditional approach to computer print-outs has been to use a cylindrical rotating drum of type front above the paper, in conjunction with a set of selectively activated hammers behind the paper to strike the paper against a marking ribbon in order to impress the shape of the character on the drum upon the front of the paper. The rotating drums usually have one row for each character with the identical character in each hammer position. The drum is continually rotated at high speed. Selected print hammers are activated to print all like characters in a given line simultaneously. To prevent character smearing and to have different characters aligned, the paper must be stopped and held during the printing operation. Thus, the basic operation of the apparatus is to move the paper to a new line, stop, and retain the paper precisely in place

while the type drum is allows to revolve at least enough so that all desired characters have passed under the print hammers.”

Riley discloses the following in column 1, lines 6-10:

“This invention relates to a perforated web advancing apparatus and, more particularly, to a synchronized line feed tensioning and gripping apparatus particularly adapted for use with sprocket or tractor feed mechanisms employed in printers and the like.”

Kondo discloses the following in the abstract:

“There is described a printing apparatus in which line feed is achieved by rotating a platen with a paper advancing motor and the printing is conducted while the platen is stopped by the paper advancing motor. The printer is further provided with a detent mechanism for stopping the platent at the interval of a determined angle, and a solenoid for deactivating the function of the detent mechanism.”

Belson, Riley, or Kondo, taken separately or together, do not disclose or anticipate the invention claimed by Applicant in claim 1, as amended, and those claims dependent thereon. The cited patents do not disclose or anticipate a third mechanism, responsive to the displacement of the substrate, for providing a second signal, indicative of the displacement of the substrate by the predetermined distance, for causing the print head to print the next line, wherein the third mechanism comprises an optical sensor that restricts the movement of the print head by a distance substantially equal to the width of one print line.

Claims 4, 7-11, 17-22 and 28-35 have been rejected by the Examiner under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over either Belson, et al. (3,644,806) or Riley (3,917,048) or Kondo (4,971,466).

Claims 1-35 have been rejected by the Examiner under 35 USC §101 for being directed to non-statutory subject matter since they fail to comply with the requirements of 35 USC §102 and 35 USC §103.

Claims 1, 3, 5-11, 21, 22, 29-33, as amended, claim statutory subject matter. Furthermore, the rejections under 35 USC §§102 and 103 are overcome by this Amendment.


Appln. No.: 09/732,530

Amdt. Dated March 14, 2005

Reply to Office Action dated January 14, 2005

In view of the above, claims 1, 3, 5-11, 21, 22 and 29-33, as amended, are patentable. If the Examiner has any questions, he is invited to call the undersigned at the telephone number noted below.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ronald Reichman", written over a horizontal line.

Ronald Reichman

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Amendments to the Drawings:

Applicant requests that the Examiner approve the corrections noted in red in the drawings shown in Fig. 7 attached.

Annotated Sheet Showing Changes



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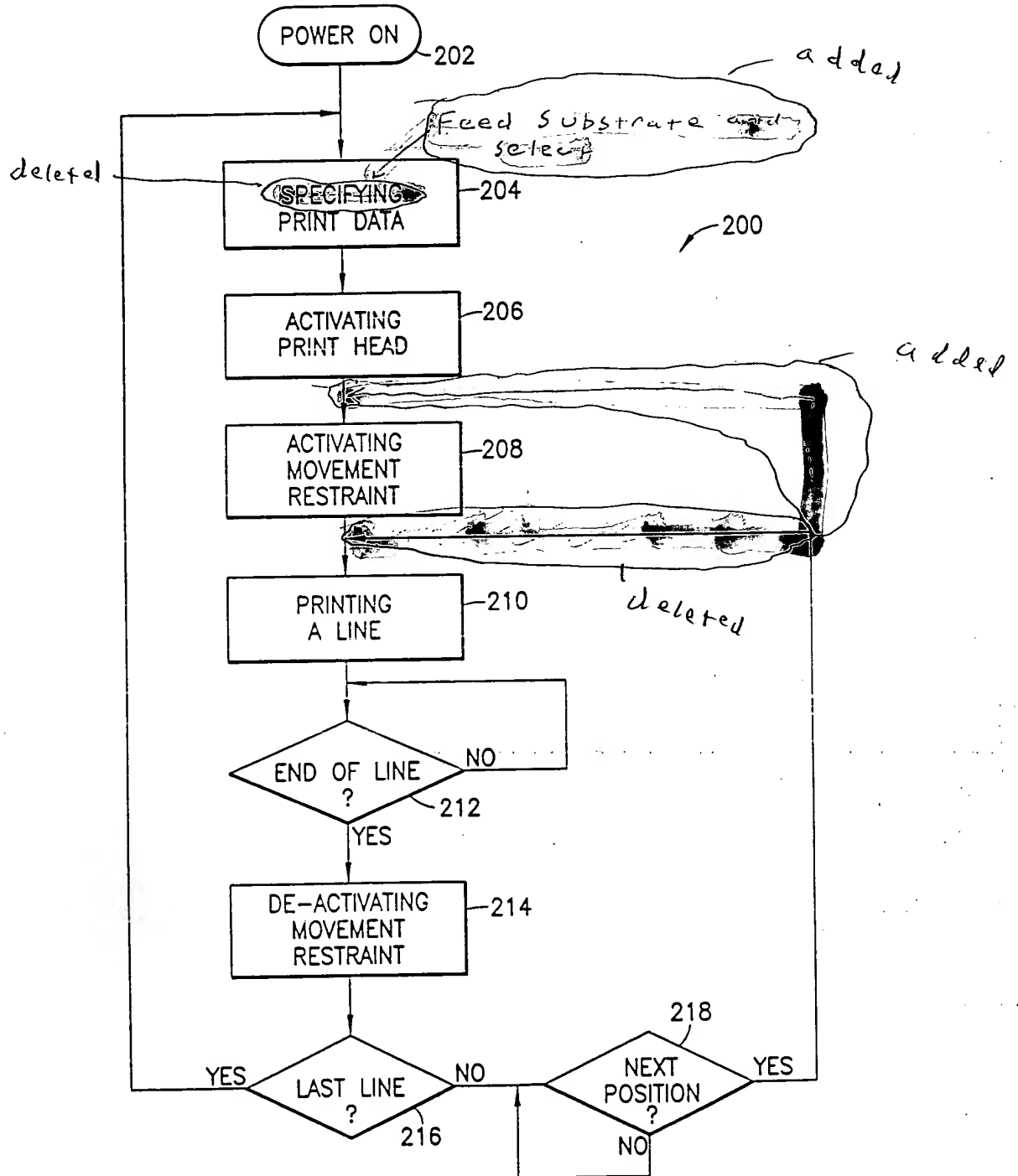


FIG. 7